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SITUATION OF AFRICAN WOMEN IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGES THAT MUST TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE AFRICAN ALTERNATIVE FRAMEWORK TO STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND TRANSFORMATION (AAF/SAP)

INTRODUCTION

1. This report comes in response to the insistent demand by machineries for the advancement of African women to be informed about socio-economic trends likely to have repercussions on the living conditions of African women. It also comes in response to the concern expressed by member States in resolution 686 (xxv) adopted by the 16th meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers requesting the secretariat to organize a briefing session on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF/SAP) during which experts would endeavour to work out measures for reducing the adverse impact of such programmes on women.

2. For lack of sufficient funds to organize the briefing session, ECA has chosen to submit a paper on the subject to the current meeting of ARCC. In the first part, the paper gives some basic information about orthodox structural adjustment programmes and about AAF/SAP. It then goes on to describe the role of women in agricultural and industrial processing. In its third chapter, the report analyses the role that women could play in implementing the measures advocated by AAF/SAP in the aforementioned sectors. In the conclusion, measures are proposed for mitigating the adverse impact of adjustment measures on the living and working conditions of African women. The report is based only on information available at ECA headquarters.

Synoptic Overview of Orthodox SAPs and of AAF/SAP

3. The economic crisis of the 1970s led most African countries to embark upon a series of economic adjustments. These adjustments sought to contain the crisis, stabilize the economies and to stimulate their growth. It was therefore in the search for a way out of the persistent crisis in Africa that structural adjustment programmes were launched in the early 1980s at the instigation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Subsequently and more precisely in 1988, ECA came up with an alternative framework within which such adjustments could be pursued in a manner that ensured the recovery and transformation of African economies.

Orthodox SAPs

4. The structural reforms were conducted more or less uniformly. The first phase was generally a programme spreading over two or three years during which efforts were made to secure national economic survival. This phase started with stringent control of public spending. It was in this area that drastic reductions were at times made in State spending within the employment sector especially. Along with this exercise, incentives for agricultural productivity, including the granting of credit to farmers were instituted to encourage them, particularly those engaged in the cultivation of export crops likely to increase revenue.

5. This stage was followed by a three- to four-year phase during which the economy was stabilized and its growth stimulated. Sub-Saharan Africa was also to benefit from a

special three-year assistance programme from 1988 to 1990. The objective was to help the countries in their adjustment and growth and more particularly to help restore relations between creditor and debtor countries. The programme also made it possible to improve the coordination of donor support to the reforms. As of 31 July 1989, 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were eligible for assistance under the programme. These were Benin, Burundi, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Niger, Uganda, the Central African Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Togo and Zaire.

The special assistance programme had several components:

(a) The increase of adjustment credits to Africa;

(b) Increased joint financing of adjustment with donor countries and multilateral institutions providing assistance to offset deficits. In December 1987 the following donors had pledged contributions: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, the African Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank;

(c) The supplementary adjustment credit of the International Development Association;

(d) IMF financing under the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF). Of the 62 countries eligible for such funding, 34 were from sub-Saharan Africa;

(e) Concessional debt relief. In this context, countries had several options and the effects of such relief could be felt mostly in the long term.

It would appear in the World Bank's Annual Report 1989 that even though African countries and the international community made tremendous efforts to secure budgetary equilibrium and to improve the living standards of people, much still remains to be done. As the report points out, 280 million people are living in abject poverty mostly in the rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa which accounts for 29 per cent of the world's poor and two thirds of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.

To cope with this situation of absolute poverty, structural adjustment programmes have often been accompanied by sectoral or multi-sectoral programmes designed to mitigate the social effects of adjustment. These programmes which are termed the social dimension of adjustment (SIDA) programmes come mainly in the form of technical assistance loans granted to enable countries to initiate and to implement a series of projects designed to cushion the adverse impact of adjustment on the people. Such programmes have been based on functional literacy, primary health care, nutrition, food security, job creation and small loan

financing programmes. Mali, for example, has secured adjustment credit for manpower development aimed at encouraging private schooling so that some public resources can be reallocated to the poor and schooling opportunities made more equal, thus encouraging primary school enrolment for girls and children coming from very poor rural families.

In agriculture, emphasis was placed on food security. Programmes accordingly aimed at increasing food production in order to meet increased demand for food products.

On its part, industrial sector adjustment placed the emphasis on the reorganization of industries with a view to making them more competitive and efficient.

Emphasis was also placed on the development of small and medium-scale enterprises, the restructuring and rehabilitation of agro-industries and programmes aimed at expanding the role of women in industry.

AAF/SAP

AAF/SAP proceeds on the premise that African economies have a production base that is narrow from the standpoint of both the volume and range of products manufactured. Indeed, Africa's dependence on a limited number of products and market make it highly vulnerable. Most African countries are dependent on agriculture for jobs, income, foreign exchange earnings and public revenue. Similarly, the industrial sector is based on a weak agricultural sector and has remained not on rudimentary but highly dependent on imported factors of production. Very few countries have been able to develop the manufacturing sector.

Another major handicap identified in AAF/SAP is the fragmentation of African economies which has compelled the countries to turn to markets outside the continent.

Based on this analysis, AAF/SAP advocates human-centred development for improving the living standards of people. In this context, the priority objectives are food self sufficiency and the satisfaction of such basic needs as drinking water supply, housing, sanitation, primary health care, education and low-cost transport.

In order to meet those needs, AAF/SAP indicates that the countries should intensify production while the people change their food habits and consumption patterns in order to accord priority to the consumption of foods produced in the region. According to AAF/SAP, the production structure also needs to undergo transformation in terms of the type of goods produced and the mode of production. Indeed, the diversification of products and the mastering of modern manufacturing technologies would enhance production capacity and the viability of the production system.

One other essential element of AAF/SAP is economic integration with a view to achieving collective self-reliance. Agriculture, energy and transport were among the sectors identified as deserving priority in the integration process to the extent that it would facilitate the use of research development conducted in the field and encourage complementarity in producing on a larger scale. Along with the transformation of national production structures into regional structures, AAF/SAP accords pricrity to the industrial manufacture of intermediate and capital goods.

Obviously, for these objectives to be attained, all the people must participate at all the levels of transformation.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The analysis conducted in this report leads to the conclusion that women have not played a central role in the design and negotiation of structural adjustment programmes. It is therefore essential for women to be further informed about the short-, medium- and long-term socio-economic policies adopted by their countries in as much as the changes from those measures will have an impact on the living conditions and standard of living of the people. Women, being the majority, should be involved in both the decision-making and in the entire process of policy formulation and negotiation.

For this to happen, each country must enhance its manpower capabilities in high-calibre men and women. Particular emphasis should also be laid on the training of young girls and women in macro-economic analysis and development planning so that they can make a worthwhile contribution to national planning.

Member States should also strengthen their mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of those policies and measures introduced. This would enable them to forestall damage before living conditions deteriorate. Machineries responsible for the advancement of women could maintain data files on the effects of standard transformation on the main parameters of women's living conditions to serve as an early-warning system.

Finally, member States should ensure that programmes designed to instigate the adverse effects of adjustment address, as a matter of priority, the needs of women and children. In the same member States should promote women's entrepreneurship and more intensive, better organized and enumerated activities for women in the key sectors of agriculture, industry and energy.

African Countries Pursuing Structural Adjustment and Stabilization Programmes with MF and World Bank Assistance (ECA classification)

Country	Type of Agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved amount in millions of SDRS
Burundi	SBA	1965	4,00
	SBA	1966	5,00
	SBA	1967	6,00
	SBA	1968	6,00
	SBA	1969	4,00
	SBA	1970	1,50
	SBA	1976	6,50
	SBA	1982	21,00
	SAP	1986	50,50
	SAF	1986	27,11
	SBA	1987	-
Congo	SBA	1977	4,70
	SBA	1979	4,00
	SBA	1986	22,40
	SBA	1987	-
Côte d'Ivoire	EFF	1981	484,50
	SAP	1981	150,00
	SAP	1983	250,00
	SBA	1984	82,75
	SBA	1985	66,20
	SBA	1986	100,00
	SAP	1986	250,00
	SBA	1987	-
	SBA	1988	94,00
Egypt	SBA	1962	42,40
	SBA	1964	40,00
	SBA	1977	125,00
	EFF	1979	600,00
	SBA	1986	-
	SBA	1987	25,00
Gabon	SBA	1978	15,00
	EFF	1980	34,00
	SBA	1986	98,69
Gambia	SBA	1977	2,53
	SBA	1979	1,60
	SBA	1982	16,90
	SBA	1984	12,83
	SBA	1986	5,13

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved amount in millions of SDRS
Gambia (Cont'd)	SAP	1986	21,00
	SAF	1986	10,86
	SBA	1987	-
	ESAF	1988	20,50
Ghana	SBA	1966	36,40
	SBA	1967	25,00
	SBA	1968	12,00
	SBA	1969	5,00
	SBA	1979	53,00
	SBA	1983	238,50
	SBA	1984	180,00
	SBA	1984	-
	SBA	1985	-
	SBA	1986	-
	SAP	1986	81,80
	SBA	1987	368,10
	SBA	1987	114,00
	SAP	1987	245,40
	EM	1988	-
	ESAF		
Guinéa	SBA	1982	25,00
	SBA	1986	33,00
	SAP	1986	84,20
	SBA	1987	11,60
	SAF	1987	36,77
Guinea-Bissau	SAP	1985	-
	SAP	1987	10,00
	SAF	1987	4,76
Equatorial Guinéa	SBA	1980	5,50
	SBA	1985	9,20
	SAP	1986	-
	SBA	1986	-
	SAF	1988	11,68
Kenya	EFF	1975	67,20
	SBA	1979	17,25
	SBA	1979	122,48
	SBA	1980	241,50
	SBA	1980	55,00
	SAP	1982	151,50
	SAP	1982	130,90
	SBA	1983	175,95

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved amount in millions of SDRS
Kenya (Cont'd)	SBA	1985	85,20
	SBA	1988	85,00
	SAF	1988	90,17
Libéria	SBA	1963	5,70
	SBA	1964	4,40
	SBA	1965	4,00
	SBA	1966	6,00
	SBA	1967	4,40
	SBA	1968	3,20
	SBA	1969	2,00
	SBA	1972	4,00
	SBA	1973	4,00
	SBA	1974	4,00
	SBA	1976	5,00
	SBA	1979	9,25
	SBA	1980	65,00
	SBA	1981	55,00
	SBA	1982	55,00
	SBA	1983	55,00
	SBA	1984	-
	SBA	1985	-
Madagascar	SBA	1977	9,43
	SBA	1980	10,00
	SBA	1981	76,70
	SBA	1982	51,00
	SBA	1984	33,00
	SBA	1985	29,50
	SBA	1986	30,00
	SBA	1987	-
	SBA	1987	42,16
	SAF	1988	13,30
	SBA		
Malawi	SBA	1979	26,34
	SBA	1980	49,88
	SAF	1981	45,00
	SBA	1982	22,00
	EFF	1983	100,00
	SAP	1983	55,00
	ME	1983	81,00
	EFF	1984	-
	EFF	1985	-
	SAP	1985	109,10
	PSE	1986	-

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved amount in millions of SDRS
Malawi (Cont'd)	SBA	1988	13,02
	ESAF	1988	55,8
Mali	SBA	1964	9,90
	SBA	1967	6,50
	SBA	1968	5,00
	SBA	1969	5,00
	SBA	1971	4,50
	SBA	1982	30,38
	SBA	1983	40,50
	SBA	1984	-
	SBA	1985	22,86
	SBA	1986	-
	SBA	1987	-
	SAP	1987	15,00
	SBA	1988	12,70
	SAF	1988	32,26
Morocco	EFF	1980	-
	SBA	1982	-
	SBA	1983	-
	SBA	1984	-
	SBA	1985	200,00
	SBA	1986	230,00
	SBA	1987	-
	SBA	1988	210,00
	SBA		
Mauritius	SBA	1978	7,97
	SBA	1979	73,03
	SBA	1980	35,00
	SAP	1981	15,00
	SAP	1981	-
	SBA	1981	30,00
	SAP	1983	40,00
	SBA	1983	49,50
	SAP	1984	-
	SBA	1985	49,00
	SAP	1985	-
	SBA	1986	-
Mauritania	SBA	1977	4,71
	SBA	1980	29,70
	SBA	1981	26,00
	SBA	1985	12,00
	SAP	1985	-

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved Amount in millions of SDRS
Mauritania (Cont'd)	SBA	1986	12,00
	SAF	1986	21,53
	SBA	1987	10,00
Mozambique	SAF	1987	38,74
Niger	SBA	1983	18,00
	SBA	1984	16,00
	SBA	1985	13,48
	SBA	1986	10,11
	SBA	1986	60,00
	SAP	1986	21,40
	SAF	1988	50,55
	ESAF		
Nigeria	SBA	1986	
	SBA	1987	650,00
Uganda	ASB	1971	10,00
	ASB	1980	12,50
	ASB	1981	112,50
	ASB	1982	112,50
	ASB	1983	95,00
	SAF	1987	63,25
Central African Republic	SBA	1980	4,00
	SBA	1981	10,40
	SBA	1983	18,00
	SBA	1984	15,00
	SBA	1985	15,00
	SAR	1985	30,00
	SBA	1986	-
	SAF	1987	-
	SBA	1987	8,00
Rwanda	SBA	1984	5,00
	SBA	1986	2,00
	SBA	1988	3,00
	SBA	1988	2,00
	SBA	1989	5,00
Sao Tome and Principe	SAP	1986	-
Sénégal	SBA	1979	10,50
	EFF	1980	184,80
	SAP	1980	60,00

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement	Starting year	Approved amount in millions of SDRS
Senegal (Cont'd)	SBA	1981	63,00
	SBA	1982	47,25
	SBA	1983	63,00
	SBA	1985	76,60
	SBA	1986	34,00
	SAP	1986	71,00
	SAF	1986	54,04
	SBA	1987	21,28
	SAP	1987	45,00
	RSAF	1988	144,67
Sierra Leone	SAB	1966	7,50
	SBA	1968	3,60
	SBA	1969	3,50
	SBA	1977	9,02
	SBA	1979	17,00
	EFF	1981	163,70
	SBA	1984	50,20
	SBA	1986	23,16
	SAF	1986	36,77
	SBA	1987	-
Somalia	SBA	1964	4,70
	SBA	1965	5,60
	SBA	1966	2,80
	SBA	1967	5,00
	SBA	1968	7,00
	SBA	1969	6,00
	SBA	1970	3,98
	SBA	1980	11,50
	SBA	1981	43,13
	SBA	1982	60,00
	SBA	1985	22,10
	SBA	1986	-
	SAF	1987	28,07
	SBA	1987	33,15
Sudan	SBA	1966	28,50
	SBA	1967	10,00
	SBA	1968	12,00
	SBA	1972	40,00
	SBA	1973	24,00
	SBA	1974	24,00
	EFF	1979	427,00
	SBA	1982	198,00

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of Agreement1/	Starting year	Approved Amount in millions of SDRS
Sudan (Cont'd)	SBA	1983	170,00
	SBA	1984	90,00
	SBA	1985	-
United Republic of Tanzania	SBA	1975	10,50
	SBA	1980	179,60
	SAF	1987	67,95
	SBA	1987	64,20
Chad	SAF	1987	19,43
Togo	SBA	1980	15,00
	SBA	1982	47,50
	SBA	1983	21,38
	SAP	1985	40,00
	SBA	1985	-
	SBA	1985	15,36
	SAP	1986	67,80
	SBA	1986	23,04
	SAP	1987	-
	SBA	1988	-
	SBA	1988	13,00
	SAF		24,38
Tunis	SBA	1965	14,25
	SBA	1965	5,60
	SBA	1966	9,60
	SBA	1967	9,61
	SBA	1969	6,00
	SBA	1970	7,50
	SBA	1986	103,65
	SBA	1987	-
	SBA	1988	207,30
Zaire	CM	1967	27,00
	SBA	1976	40,96
	SBA	1977	45,00
	SBA	1979	118,00
	SBA	1981	912,00
	EFF	1983	228,00
	SBA	1984	-
	SBA	1985	162,00
	SBA	1986	214,20
	SBA	1987	100,00
	SBA		

1/ For abbreviations, see note at end of table

ECA Classification (Cont'd)

Country	Type of agreement 1/	Starting year	Approved Amount in millions of SDRS
Zaire (Cont'd)	SAP	1986	55,00
	SAF	1987	124,79
Zambia	SBA	1973	19,00
	SBA	1976	62,00
	SBA	1978	250,00
	EFF	1981	800,00
	SBA	1983	211,50
	SBA	1984	225,00
	SBA	1985	-
	SBA	1986	229,80
	SBA	1987	-
Zimbabwe	SBA	1981	37,50
	SBA	1983	300,00

1 Note: SBA = Stand-by Arrangement
SAF = Structural Adjustment Facility
ESAF Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
EFF Extended Fund Facilities
EM Extended Mechanism
SAP Structured Adjustment Programme

Afrique subsaharienne : Groupe de pays

			Libéralisation ou contrôle de l'agriculture[a]		
	Groupe de revenu[a]	*Effort global de réforme*[b]	*Cultures d'exportation*	*Cultures alimentaires*	*Suivi des entreprises publiques*[c]
Angola	RI-X				
Bénin	IDA	F	C		X
Botswana	RI-M		C	C	X*
Burkina Faso	IDA	F*	C		
Burundi	IDA*	E*	C		
Cameroun	RI-X		C		X*
Cap-Vert	IDA			L	
Comores	IDA	F			
Congo	RI-X	E*	C		X*
Côte d'Ivoire	RI-M	E	C		X*
Djibouti	IDA				
Ethiopie	IDA	F*		C	X*
Gabon	RI-X				
Gambie	IDA*	E	C	L	X*
Ghana	IDA*	E	C		X*
Guinée	IDA*	E	L	L	X*
Guinée Bissau	IDA*	E	C	C	X
Guinée équatoriale	IDA	F	C	C	
Kenya	IDA*	E		C	X
Lesotho	IDA				
Libéria	IDA	F	C	C	X
Madagascar	IDA*	E	C	L	X
Malawi	IDA*	E*	C	C	X*
Mali	IDA*	F	L	L	X*
Maurice	RI-M	E			X*
Mauritanie	IDA*	E			X*
Mozambique	IDA*		C	C	
Niger	IDA*	E*	L	L	X*
Nigéria	RI-X	E*	L	L	X*
Ouganda	IDA*			L	X
RCA	IDA*	E	C		X*
Rwanda	IDA		C		X*
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	IDA*				
Sénégal	IDA*	E	C	L	X*
Seychelles	RI-M				
Sierra Leone	IDA	F	C	C	X*
Somalie	IDA	F	L	L	X*
Soudan	IDA	F*			X
Swaziland	RI-M				
Tanzanie	IDA*	E		C	X
Tchad	IDA		C		
Togo	IDA*	E			X
Zaire	IDA*	E	L	L	X
Zambie	IDA	F	C	C	X
Zimbabwe	RI-M	F*	C	C	X*

SOURCE: L'ajustement et la croissance en Afrique pendant les années 80, Banque mondiale, mars 1989

Table 1.1 Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Country	GDP per capita average annual growth (%) 1970-85	Performance indicators: Growth rate of GDP (%) Annual average 1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-86	1987 a	External shocks: Effect on income due to changes in terms of trade (GNY) Annual average (%) 1970 as base 1970-85	1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1981-85	Investment (GDI as % of GDP) Annual average 1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1980-86	1987 a	Resource inflow (% of GDP) Annual average 1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1980-86	1987 a	Savings GDS (% of GDP) 1965	1986
1 Benin	0.3	2.7	1.4	4.1	3.6	-2.1	-6.8	-0.7	-3.3	-8.4	-10.2	14.0	18.2	20.7	16.9	8.9	10.6	13.5	23.1	22.6	12.2	3	0
2 Botswana	9.2	10.0	18.3	12.4	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.0	49.9	38.5	33.9	..	34.8	25.8	18.3	12.2	..	-13	26
3 Burkina	0.8	2.9	3.1	3.8	2.5	..	-1.9	1.9	-1.4	-1.4	-3.3	11.9	27.3	24.8	20.0	..	11.3	22.3	27.8	26.3	..	4	-7
4 Burundi	2.1	7.3	0.7	4.9	2.3	1.8	-0.5	-2.7	-2.2	5.0	-4.3	6.9	5.5	12.5	16.7	19.8	1.9	5.6	6.9	12.3	12.8	4	9
5 Cameroon	4.6	1.5	4.4	10.9	8.2	-7.7	-1.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	-8.8	14.3	19.4	21.7	24.4	27.9	1.1	2.8	4.7	-2.9	2.5	13	28
6 CAR	-0.7	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.1	2.7	-8.1	-2.0	-7.2	-8.2	-10.4	19.3	17.9	10.3	11.5	10.8	15.6	13.9	11.5	15.1	16.4	11	2
7 Chad	-0.7	1.4	0.9	-4.5	5.5	..	-1.4	0.7	1.8	-1.7	-4.7	17.2	14.9	19.3	8.5	..	6.2	10.7	18.9	12.1	..	6	..
8 Congo	4.3	5.3	8.1	5.2	5.1	..	-6.1	6.0	-1.2	-12.9	-5.4	28.5	32.4	29.3	39.3	..	24.3	17.9	12.9	3.4	..	6	30
9 Cote d'Ivoire	-0.1	9.1	6.4	7.7	-0.3	-2.4	4.8	-0.9	-2.5	18.1	-0.4	20.3	22.1	28.9	18.5	13.9	-6.8	-3.7	-0.3	-2.8	-5.2	29	22
10 Ethiopia	-0.4	3.6	2.8	3.0	0.8	8.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	13.5	11.2	8.9	10.8	..	2.1	0.3	4.3	8.5	..	12	3
11 Gabon	3.3	5.6	18.1	0.4	1.5	-12.0	53.9	5.6	27.4	44.6	..	35.8	47.8	43.3	34.4	31.8	-0.7	-2.8	-16.1	-12.9	-2.8	37	19
12 Gambia	-0.1	4.5	8.1	3.5	1.1	..	-4.8	-4.1	-0.1	-5.3	-9.4	8.3	7.5	21.8	22.6	..	2.6	-0.2	19.3	20.1	..	..	..
13 Ghana	-1.7	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	..	0.3	1.7	-1.3	2.0	0.0	12.0	11.2	7.5	6.3	..	2.0	-0.7	0.7	1.2	..	8	8
14 Kenya	1.4	5.9	10.0	5.9	3.4	5.1	-4.7	-1.4	-3.4	-3.6	-8.2	20.5	23.2	25.3	24.4	24.7	-0.3	4.4	4.6	4.0	5.4	15	26
15 Lesotho	3.2	2.7	5.8	11.0	0.9	..		0.5	..	..		10.9	17.2	31.1	34.7	..	41.2	72.2	98.7	124.9	..	-26	-78
16 Liberia	-2.1	5.5	1.6	2.2	-1.3	..	16.7	0.0	12.8	34.4	6.2	19.4	21.9	30.3	14.1	..	-22.1	-14.4	2.6	-2.4	..	27	18
17 Madagascar	-2.1	4.7	0.7	1.5	-0.1	2.2	-4.7	-3.4	-1.5	-6.6	-7.1	15.4	14.5	17.9	15.7	14.6	3.5	4.3	8.7	8.4	5.6	4	10
18 Malawi	1.6	5.0	7.6	5.0	2.4	0.2	-6.4	-4.3	-1.1	-8.4	-11.0	18.2	25.4	29.1	18.3	12.3	14.5	12.9	13.1	5.5	2.3	0	7
19 Mali	0.5	3.3	3.5	5.5	0.4	3.9	-3.6	-1.0	-3.1	-3.4	-5.1	25.3	23.4	22.8	21.2	18.4	9.8	13.7	12.4	16.2	16.9	..	4
20 Mauritania	0.0	4.3	0.2	3.0	1.0	2.8	13.3	-2.5	16.8	15.4	10.3	21.4	22.5	34.8	30.8	20.5	-10.0	5.2	33.2	25.9	6.8	27	15
21 Mauritius	3.4	-0.3	6.9	4.3	4.4	5.7	6.7	-1.6	16.5	8.1	-3.3	12.6	21.2	28.9	20.6	23.0	1.0	-0.5	10.4	3.0	-6.5	13	25
22 Niger	-2.0	-0.4	-1.9	6.4	-2.8	-4.9	2.0	1.7	0.5	-1.3	7.2	8.5	12.6	23.9	16.3	9.1	5.1	9.2	9.9	5.3	4.8	3	7
23 Nigeria	1.5	2.3	7.7	4.2	-3.2	-4.4	51.8	0.9	31.5	60.6	73.5	16.3	22.0	28.0	17.4	15.9	1.8	-6.0	-1.7	1.1	-5.2	17	10
24 Rwanda	1.0	7.3	1.7	8.4	1.8	..	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.2	7.8	10.5	14.7	16.5	..	5.1	6.8	6.2	11.1	..	5	9
25 Senegal	0.1	2.0	2.5	1.3	3.2	4.3	-2.2	1.8	-1.0	-2.2	-3.6	12.4	18.4	16.3	15.3	14.1	4.5	6.6	10.8	14.0	6.5	8	6
26 Sierra Leone	0.7	5.1	2.4	1.8	0.4	..	-3.7	1.2	-1.8	-3.9	-6.0	14.2	14.0	12.8	12.8	..	2.9	8.5	8.4	7.4	..	9	8
27 Somalia	0.1	4.0	4.5	0.8	4.9	3.3	5.7	-1.4	0.8	9.9	7.8	11.9	17.9	20.1	13.8	28.6	7.1	12.3	17.6	16.0	36.5	8	-5
28 Sudan	-0.3	0.4	3.9	4.5	0.3	1.1	2.1	4.6	1.2	2.6	3.1	13.0	13.7	16.6	16.5	11.2	0.3	3.6	8.5	11.6	5.0	9	4
29 Swaziland	0.6	8.1	7.0	3.4	..	..	-6.0	-0.9	-4.5	1.5	-16.2	19.8	22.1	35.4	27.8	..	0.8	-14.6	16.2	28.9	..	..	..
30 Tanzania	-0.5	6.5	4.5	2.7	0.9	4.5	-1.2	1.4	-1.8	-0.3	-1.7	17.8	22.5	24.6	17.6	18.5	0.5	8.3	9.3	10.6	13.3	18	2
31 Togo	-0.3	6.7	3.7	5.1	-1.1	2.0	11.5	0.4	7.2	18.0	11.4	13.7	21.1	36.9	26.5	17.3	-0.3	3.7	20.0	12.2	10.8	17	13
32 Uganda	-3.6	5.4	-0.2	-4.7	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	10.5	7.5	13.8	12.0	-1.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	7.2	12	11
33 Zaire	-2.2	3.8	2.5	-1.5	1.0	2.7	-3.0	0.4	-1.5	-0.9	-7.0	10.5	16.3	14.1	13.5	11.9	-9.8	-2.4	1.1	1.0	4.3	30	13
34 Zambia	-1.8	1.6	2.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-20.1	1.1	-12.8	-26.0	-25.6	29.3	35.8	21.9	16.8	10.2	-15.0	-1.0	-0.8	3.2	-0.7	40	13
35 Zimbabwe	1.7	9.2	4.9	1.0	2.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.5	19.7	25.6	15.4	20.5	16.5	-0.4	-0.3	-1.3	2.5	-2.4	23	20
Total SSA	0.6	4.9	5.6	3.5	0.0	..	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.2	15.9	20.4	23.6	18.2	..	-0.6	-0.6	2.2	3.9	..	15	11
Less Nigeria	0.1	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.4	..	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	15.9	19.7	20.4	18.8	..	-1.1	2.4	5.2	5.4	..	..	..
Big Six	0.6	5.5	6.6	3.8	-1.6	-1.3	15.9	1.6	8.5	18.1	24.9	14.8	19.8	24.4	17.1	..	-1.4	-2.9	0.5	3.3	..	..	..
Adjusting countries	-0.6	3.8	4.5	3.1	1.4	1.6	-5.6	-0.1	-3.7	-4.4	-9.1	16.7	20.7	20.6	17.9	16.0	-6.2	0.4	3.8	4.5	1.0	..	..
South Asia	2.3	5.0	2.1	5.9	5.9	..	-2.0	-2.4	-1.5	-2.0	-2.6	14.9	11.9	16.6	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: Big Six includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zaire. Adjusting countries are Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, and Zambia. South Asia includes Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

a. Preliminary estimates.

Sources: World Bank data files (values in US$), and World Development Report, 1988.

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SOURCE: World Bank, "Beyond Adjustment: Toward Sustainable Growth with Equity in Sub-Saharan Africa", November 1988